

plaster may be covered with a thin coating of olive oil or lard in case of sores \* \* \* For Cholera Infantum, Cholera Morbus, Inflammation of the Bowels and Stomach, Chronic Diarrhoea, etc., spread a plaster large enough to cover the stomach and bowels, \* \* \* Cramps and griping pain will be relieved, the inflammation reduced and the stomach and bowels restored to healthy action."

On December 7, 1934, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and it was ordered that the product be destroyed.

N. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

**24074. Misbranding of Coridene. U. S. v. 41 Bottles of Coridene. Default decree of forfeiture and destruction. (F. & D. no. 33294. Sample no. 68375-A.)**

This case involved a drug preparation which was misbranded because of unwarranted curative and therapeutic claims in the labeling. The article was further misbranded, since it was labeled to convey the misleading impression that it contained in highly concentrated form the substance or substances contained in dried buttermilk.

On August 23, 1934, the United States attorney for the District of Massachusetts, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 41 bottles of Coridene at Boston, Mass., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about April 10, 1934, by Gland-O-Lac Co., from Omaha, Nebr., and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act as amended.

Analysis showed that the article consisted essentially of hydrochloric acid, lactic acid, volatile oils including cineol, a fish-liver oil, and water.

The article was alleged to be misbranded in that the statement on the bottle label, "Coridene is Equivalent in Acid Reaction to Eighty Times Its Weight in Dried Buttermilk", was false and misleading. Misbranding was alleged for the further reason that the following statements in a leaflet shipped with the article were statements regarding its curative or therapeutic effects and were false and fraudulent: "Coccidiosis Coccidiosis affects fowls of all ages, also baby chicks. Symptoms and post mortem lesions; bloody droppings may be present, or yellowish cheesy-like plugs may be found in the blind intestines. Young baby chicks may show only a lemon yellow soft dropping. Coridene is eighty-four times stronger in acid reaction than dry buttermilk—making it the cheapest and most efficient source of acids you can buy, besides its tonic and healing qualities. Treatment: Give Coridene according to directions on the bottle. Coridene is made especially for coccidiosis; its action in this disease is quick and positive which is so necessary to stop the rapid death loss in acute cases. You will find this preparation will give far better and quicker results than you expected. Coridene should be used in all bowel troubles in baby chicks because any of the bowel troubles will yield to a good coccidiosis remedy, but coccidiosis will not yield to a treatment for simple diarrhea. Coccidiosis affects baby chicks more than most people realize,—therefore Coridene should be used in all bowel disorders. It will stop the bowel troubles and should your chicks have coccidiosis you are safe. \* \* \* For bowel troubles, which includes Coccidiosis infections of other natures, and diarrhea caused from chilling or overheating—there is nothing better than Coridene. Coridene is our Coccidiosis preparation and the ordinary bowel troubles will yield to this treatment. As it is difficult at times to tell the difference between Coccidiosis and diarrhea in baby chicks, Coridene should always be used; therefore, there will be no mistake in the treatment."

On November 19, 1934, no claimant having appeared, judgment of forfeiture was entered and it was ordered that the product be destroyed.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

**24075. Misbranding of celery powder. U. S. v. 56 Boxes of Celery Powders. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. no. 33296. Sample no. 2714-B.)**

This case involved a drug preparation which was misbranded because of unwarranted curative and therapeutic claims in the labeling. The article was also misbranded because the declaration of acetanilid was incorrect and inconspicuously placed and because it was labeled to convey the impression that it consisted of ingredients derived from celery; whereas its principal physiological effects were derived from other ingredients.

On August 28, 1934, the United States attorney for the Western District of Pennsylvania, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the